

WHOLE NO. 1,479.

In 1819 his parents moved to Chillicothe, O., and here he lived until 1833, when he went to Columbus to live, which is at present his home.

CIDER
The Very Best. New
Machinery FREE

TIME TABLE

P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.
Schedule in Effect January 22, 1902.
Trains depart from MANSILLON station as follows:
CENTRAL TIME

Fullman Palace Sleeping and Buffet Cars are attached to through trains run without change, westward to Chicago; eastward to Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

For time tables, rates of fare, through tickets and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to J. A. Shumaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

E. A. FORD
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent

JAMES MCCREARY
General Manager

PITTSBURGH, PA

9	54	43	Urbana	4	49	7	01
9	54	4	Piqua	5	49	7	04
7	30	05	Richmond	8	50	9	10
7	30	4	Indianapolis	8	50	9	13
11	22	11	Terre Haute	1	43	5	25
12	22	11	Elmhurst	8	49	4	36
11	30	10	Vandalia	4	43	5	15
9	50	8	St. Louis	7	50	7	30
A. M. P.				A. M. P.			

Trains 5 and 6 (Cleveland and Orrville) express leave Orrville at 5:30 a. m. and arrive at 7:57 a. m. Trains 7 and 8 (Cleveland and Orrville) leave Cleveland at 3:25 p. m. arriving at Orrville 5:00 p. m. Orrville at 6:50 p. m.

No 6 makes direct connection at Orrville with Trains 1 & 2, 3 & 4, 5 & 6, 7 & 8, west and northward.

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains weekly.

	Bowdoin	.....	2 56	8 27	9 50		
	Canal Dover.	.....	2 57	6 05			
	New Comerstown..	.....	3 88	8 55			
	Cambridge .....	.....	3 79	7 45			
	Marietta .....	.....	3 60	9 15			
	Marietta.....Ar	.....	7 25	10 25			
 GOING NORTH AND WEST.							
	No. 6.	No. 8.	No. 4.	A M.	A.		
	A. M.	P. Y.		A. M.	A.		
	Marietta .....Lv	6 00	12 10				
	Marietta.....	7 7	12 10				
	Cambridge	3 57	* 00				
	New Comerstown..	10 40	4 40				
	Canal Dover.....	10 43	4 45				
	Bowdoin.....	11 25	3 45	5 55			
	Leesville.....	11 32	3 55	6 02			
	Sherbrosville.....	11 40	4 10	6 10			
	New Canberland... N.Y. Junction.....	11 52 12 30	4 20 4 02	6 15 6 45			
	Narratuck.....	12 50	5 35	7 35			
	Massillon.....	1 05	5 50	8 00			
	Orrville.....Ar	1 49	6 25	8 55			
	Orrville.....Lv	2 18	7 05	9 35			
	Orrville.....	2 18	7 02	9 42			
	Wilmington.....	3 05	7 45	10 13			
	Norwalk.....	3 55	8 25	11 25			
	Leesville.....	4 07	8 55	11 57			

Fremont.....	Ar	6 55	9 45	12 28
Toledo.....	Ar	6 26	*10 45	1 50

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System, for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
 " " and Powerslow.
 " " and Akron, Youngstown
 Pittsburgh.

" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown
Pittsburgh.

Gen. Passer et Ag't	Gen. Man
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In the Massillon Cemetery.
All persons owning lots being mowed and kept in order by the Association will please call on W. B. Humberger, secretary, and settle for mowing. Accounts are now ready and in his hands for collection, there being no bills presented last year. That, with a few exceptions, two years' mowing is due, to January 1, 1888. Those interested will please give this matter immediate attention. By order of the Massillon Cemetery Association.
All monuments that are leaning down should be straightened or moved at once.

Massillon Independent.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY, No. 20 E. Main Street, MASSILLON, OHIO.)

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Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1888.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President, JOHN SHERMAN.
For Secretary of State, DANIEL J. RYAN.
For Judge of the Supreme Court, JOSEPH P. BRADLEY.
For Member Board of Public Works, WELLS S. JONES.
Electors at Large, A. H. MATTOX, J. H. LAMPSON.
or Congress, Eighteenth District, MAJOR WM. MCKINLEY, Jr.
For Presidential Elector, J. W. MCCLYMONT.

The days of mud and gravel are numbered.

Will it be wise to pave streets not yet sewered?

Mr. Gorld is a wreck. He cannot sleep. Poor Gorld! He does not get much sympathy.

It seems to be gradually dawning upon the conciliatory mind that Massillon brick is about the thing for Massillon streets.

Has Alie Mullen gone to St. Louis to mix with George William Curtis' pets, or is he busy at Cincinnati running his saloon?

In vain the e scanned the streets of Massillon yesterday after Cleveland's nomination by acclamation, for a particle of enthusiasm expressed by voice or implied by flag.

Mr. Cal. Brice, with his delegates, his train of Pullman cars and his fine liquor car, are all in St. Louis together. Mr. Cal. Brice, it is said, is willing to succeed Mr. Payne in the senate.

For twenty-one years the city has been without a valid ordinance prohibiting fast driving. It is about time to have one now. While the council is at it, it should see how much other bad work was done twenty years ago, and do it over again.

Senator Enstis, of Louisiana, who was so indiscreet as to rise in his seat in congress and tell the country that if Louisiana chose to disfranchise the negro, it was nobody's business, has been defeated in his efforts to secure a re-election. Silence is golden, Mr. Enstis.

The ways and means committee calculate that even with a reduction of one mill in the tax levy the revenue of the city will be about the same as last year. The receipts from the Dow tax will be somewhat larger and the grand duplicate will undoubtedly be larger. Put a mark to the credit of the present council for its action.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette lays down its reasons for supporting John Sherman for the presidency in preference to all other candidates. He has been in public life for over thirty years, and his record is an open book. He represents his party. He is a pure man, pure in public and private life. He is an Ohio man, but better than that he is a national man.

The Independent's upper windows command a beautiful view of the Young Men's Democratic Club headquarters, and it assures its Republican readers that the sight of those young men preparing for the coming fray, drilling and perspiring, is a sight that awakens a wish that we had a little more of that sort of energy in our own workers. We know to our sorrow what lack of organization means. All over the country political clubs are forming. Wednesday after next, the Republican club will again meet, and it is hoped that enough will be on hand to blow into the nostrils of that corpse-like body, a little of the breath of life.

Mr. Geo. Lemmon is a brick pavement contractor, who has laid Wheeling brick on miles of Wheeling streets. He was invited to come to Massillon to advise with the council as an expert. He has no earthly interest in being otherwise than candid. In open council meeting, Mr. Lemmon announced that Massillon brick was as good as any manufactured for street paving purposes. Knowing this, every instinct of local pride, and permanent advantage, rebels against any suggestion to use any thing but our own brick on our own streets. "You have brick as excellent as any, you have the finest sand I ever saw," says Mr. Lemmon, and there is no reason under the sun, why your pavements should not be the best in existence." Yes, and we have acres and acres of fire clay waiting to be developed, and we have a city full of people anxious that those fields of clay shall be developed. Self-interest demands the use of Massillon brick on Massillon streets. Let the citizens encourage the council in this idea, and if the members require it, give them a document signed and sealed declaring for Massillon material for Massillon work first last and all the time.

What is the matter with our assessors? They report a large number of new buildings erected within the last year, and we have the indisputable evidence of our eyes, to prove that a vast amount of taxable property has recently been created in the city. We know also that valuations generally have risen. And yet our assessors report to us that the total amount of taxable property in this city is only \$794,762 when a year ago the assessors reported the amount at \$800,282. While the property that ought to be taxed steadily and rapidly goes up, the assessed valuation that is taxed, steadily goes down. It therefore devolves upon the board of equalization to do the work that the assessors did not; else it is not done at all. As a result of this bungling business, many a man, and he is generally the man with but very little property, helps to pay his neighbor's taxes, and the official returns as criterions of values, are entirely useless. A little fire and brimstone ought to be thrown into the camp of the assessors.

A New York merchant writes to a New York paper, stating that his correspondent at Buenos Ayres informs him that "great movements are now in progress there in the matter of United States and South American steamship lines. Houston will very soon launch his projected ships for the New York trade (this line will be under the Argentine flag.) Mexico will quite certainly have a line to ply between Vera Cruz and Buenos Ayres. Canada now has a commissioner there, who is greatly impressed with the country. He says that Canada has already voted a subsidy in aid of a line, and he expects to apply to the Argentine government a subvention."

The Canton Repository is a mighty fine newspaper, but it is making a mistake in its endeavors to attract McKinley presidential lightning. We love McKinley—so well that we cannot spare him as our congressman, even to become our president. We have committed ourselves to Mr. Sherman, and we ought to give him a generous and cordial endorsement, and not detract from it by bringing up reminiscences about Garfield. By the by, the major is too shrewd a politician to care to secure a nomination under the conditions by which it came to Garfield. All this is not because we love McKinley less, but because we love Sherman more.

We are not hearing a great deal about the Gresham boom, or the Alger movement, or the Depew probabilities at present. Like soda water, their strength has effervesced, while waiting for the convention. But Sherman, like the cooling draught below the spitting gaseous soda, is waiting to be swallowed by the Republicans of this country and they'll take to him just as they take to soda water, with an eagerness begotten of relief.

We are all proud of the Harmonia band. Let us not be chary in our support of it.

THE CITY COUNCIL

DISCUSSES STREET IMPROVEMENT.

And is Advised that Massillon Brick is Equal to Any—Will the Council Act on the Home Protection Theory? [From Thursday's Daily.]

Mr. Hering was absent from the council chamber last night. The lobby was well filled with contractors and others interested in the proposed street paving. The street commissioner's reports for the weeks ending May 26, \$55.75, and June 2, \$54, were accepted.

A petition from the residents of Cliff street, signed by James Egan and others, for a grade on Cliff streets, was referred to the street and alley committee.

An ordinance fixing the tax levy for municipal purposes was introduced, and on motion the rules were suspended and the ordinance read three times and passed. The ordinance provides for a levy of ten mills, divided as follows:

For streets and alleys.....	2 mills.....	\$6,000.
For Street Com'r and Repairs.....	1 ".....	3,000.
For Water.....	2 1/2 ".....	7,500.
For Street Lights.....	1 1/2 ".....	3,300.
For Fire Department.....	1/2 ".....	2,250.
For Sinking Fund.....	5/8 ".....	2,500.
For Interest.....	1 ".....	750.
For Board of Health.....	1 ".....	500.
For Salaries.....	1 1/2 ".....	1,500.
For City Engineer.....	1 1/2 ".....	750.
Total.....		\$37,800.

The solicitor in explanation said that the ordinance reduced the rate of taxation one mill. The amount of revenue to be derived is based upon the amount of the grand duplicate last year, \$2,853,000, but it will undoubtedly be larger this year.

An ordinance was introduced regulating fast driving. It provides for a fine of fifty dollars, or imprisonment for twenty days. It is substantially the ordinance of 1867, which was recently declared invalid on account of a defect in its passage. On motion the rules were suspended, and the ordinance was read three times and passed.

Wm. McMillan, agent for John Fries, asked for the approval of Fries's addition to the city, on Richville avenue. Mr. Clutz moved the approval of the plat. Carried.

Resolutions were introduced declaring that in the opinion of the council it is necessary to improve Main street from the canal bridge to the east line of Mill street, and Erie street from Plum to Charles street, by paving those streets from curb to curb, including the street crossings at Erie and Mill streets, with vitrified fire brick, in accordance with specifications on file at the office of the engineer. Two-thirds of the whole expense of said improvement to be assessed per foot front on the abutting property, the remainder to be paid by the city. On motion the resolutions were passed and ordered published.

The mayor communicated with the council with regard to the city ordinances, many of which are supposed not to have been properly passed. He recommended that the solicitor or some other attorney be instructed to discover the defective ordinances and report to the council.

Mr. Bowman moved that the matter be referred to the judiciary committee, and the solicitor to ascertain the cost of revivifying the deceased ordinances. Carried.

A resolution by the street and alley committee, ordering the construction of sidewalks, curbing and gutters upon Plum street from Hill to Mill streets was carried.

A resolution by the same committee providing for a like improvement on the east side of Prospect street from North to Cherry streets was passed.

A communication from Wm. Smith was read, stating not only his willingness but his expectation of receiving one hundred and fifty dollars damage, if the grade on Wechter street was fixed as planned. No action was taken.

Mr. Len moved that the street commissioner open the culvert under South Erie street. He added that such work ought to be done by that official without any motion. Carried.

The solicitor, who was unprepared earlier in the evening, introduced an ordinance regulating the connection of gas, sewer and water pipes. No connections are to be made without a permit from the street and alley committee, and require the supervision of the street commissioner. First reading.

The engineer read his specifications covering the fire brick paving. They seemed to answer every requirement.

Mr. Jarvis offered a resolution ordering the publication of an advertisement for bids for the paving of Main street only, with fire brick, according to the specifications. By the terms of the resolution bids are to be received for the work, including all material; for the work without the material; and for the material only. The council reserves the privilege of accepting any or all bids, which must be made by June 20.

Mr. Bowman moved to say that he was distinctly in favor of home industry and Massillon brick, but that upon his own responsibility he was not in favor of the use of Massillon brick in exterior work, although he certainly would use it if it did. The only terms upon which he would favor the home material, would be after the signing of a petition by all the interested property owners requesting the adoption of the Massillon brick.

Senator Young made a rattling little

address upon the propriety of acting upon the self-protective theory in work of this kind. He was in favor of Massillon material for the city of Massillon, against all others. In this he was a Republican at heart if he did vote the other ticket.

Mr. George Lemmon, the Wheeling pavement contractor, was asked to speak concerning Massillon brick. Mr. Lemmon went on official record in stating that so far as he could tell, with his experience of years, the brick of Massillon make are as good as the best, and so far as quality went, he had no hesitancy in advising their use.

Upon motion Mr. Jarvis's resolution was then passed.

A motion followed that the city marshal apprise all property owners on Main street from the canal to Mill street of the action of the council, and instruct them to make all necessary underground connections within thirty days, as the street cannot be torn up thereafter. A copy of the resolution concerning the improvement is also to be given to each property holder. Mr. Clutz moved that the engineer be instructed to give J. F. Pocock stakes for curbing and gutters on Prospect street. Carried.

BILLS PAID.

G. Maier.....	\$ 50.00
T. Hagan.....	20.00
F. Erie.....	50.00
J. Kitchen.....	50.00
G. B. Richardson.....	40.00
G. B. Richardson.....	40.00
John Yeager.....	40.00
G. W. Lemmon.....	15.00
H. Fechtmiller.....	15.00
Park Commission.....	16.33
A. D. Volkmar.....	25.57
J. R. Dunn.....	45.75
Insurance Company.....	17.75
P. Deffenbacher.....	15.80
Knapp & Dillon.....	43.20
E. C. Seeger.....	16.33
Matthews Bros.....	14.00
J. B. Snyder and others.....	104.20
L. Limbach.....	120.50
Total.....	100.00

The council adjourned.

HE LIKES THE MASSILLON BRICK.

Contractor Lemmon Speaks Flatteringly of the Massillon Materials.

[From Wednesday's Daily.]

Mr. George W. Lemmon, the Wheeling brick pavement contractor has arrived, and he has not had much rest since his arrival. Surrounded by citizens and statesmen, he has been kept busy answering questions, and most people are satisfied that no mistake has been made in asking him here to put down the first piece of fire brick pavement in this city.

That a contract will be made for the improvement of a part of Main street, has been assured for a week, and the only anxiety has been that the use of Massillon brick would not be required. Although the council has not yet acted upon this point, there is a very great and proper desire on the part of the business men generally, that none but Massillon material be used.

This morning another party of councilmen and Mr. Lemmon visited the brick works, examined the sand and saw everything that enters into the construction of a good pavement. The result was eminently satisfactory to all, and especially to the many who are championing the use of Lome material.

Mr. Lemmon has looked at the Massillon brick and pronounces it of excellent quality, and is confident that it will prove all that the city can desire. There is no doubt in his mind but that the city will make no mistake in adopting it. Apropos of this, a little incident occurred last night. Mr. Lemmon was shown specimens of brick of different manufacture, not designated to him, however, and was asked to pick out the best. Without hesitancy he selected the Massillon brick, declaring it the most desirable. As to Massillon sand, he cannot say enough for its quality.

The council has expected to rely on Mr. Lemmon's judgment, and hence all this goes to show that there is no reason in the world why Massillon should not have first class pavements, made exclusively of Massillon materials. The council is naturally favorable to our own products, and since they have Mr. Lemmon's indorsement, it is believed that no outside blick will be even considered.

Bulletin of New Books.

The following books have been received by the Independent Company during the week ending June 6:

"The Thompson Street Poker Club," from "Life." Boards 50c.
"Button's Inn," by Albion W. Tourgee, author of "A Fool's Errand," etc. The Inn was located in the same region from which Mormonism sprang. It tells of the temple at Kirkland, O., before it was dismantled, of the "Saints," and of the prophet, Joseph Smith. Cloth \$1.00, paper 50c.
"Mr. Tangier's Vacation," by E. E. Hale, author of "In His Name," etc. Paper 50c.

"Some Women's Hearts" and "Ourself and our Neighbors," two new stories by Louise C. Moulton. Paper each 50c.
"The Romance of a Quiet Watling Place," a new society story by Nora Wardlaw. Paper 50c.
"The Steel Hammer," translated from the French of L. J. Ubbach by E. W. Lathin. Paper 50c.

"Wessex Tales, Strange, Lively and Companionable," by Thos. Hardy, New Franklin Square series. 30c.
Don't hawk and blow, and spit, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Impurities of the blood often cause great annoyances at this season; Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and cures all such affections.

POINTED PHOTODUPLICATIONS.

Supplies of the Times Given in a Store and Splay Shown.

May earnings, \$4,000,000.

Chicago brickmakers' strike has ended. Gen. Sheridan's mother is dying at Rome, O.

Eighty million acres opened for settlement since March 4, 1880.

Brassworkers meet in National convention at Pittsburgh June 24.

Pete Campbell, of Louisville, shot and killed his son-in-law.

Three buildings were burned by an incendiary at Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Lockwood, of Buffalo, will probably nominate Cleveland at St. Louis.

At Kansas City, Mo., two women gave a street car conductor a terrible beating.

Adam Gable killed himself at Armstrong station, Ind., after a quarrel with his sweetheart.

Sidney, O., is contributing of its worldly goods to the gobber that walks by night.

A battle ax nearly five hundred years old is said to have been unearthed near Bradford, O.

Rexin Johnson, a young business man of Elrod, Ind., blew his head off with a shotgun. No cause.

Mrs. Ellen Meethy and her thirteen-year-old daughter were struck by a train and instantly killed at Bristol, Pa.

The land owners' convention meeting at Findlay, O., is forming a syndicate to build several hundred houses for laboring men.

John Benson, aged seventy, worth \$3,000, has been driven away from the last infirmity poor asylum by parties who are after his money.

Akron council dissolved the ties that bound N. Mon-surat, president of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus railroad, to the wife who neglected him.

Nov. 18, 1870, Ind., a soldier nearly sixty years of age was tied to a tree and terribly whipped by four men masked men. The G. A. R. is looking for them.

Ex-Senator John Smith and congressional candidate W. H. Harkins, both Democrats, had a political street fight with knock down arguments, at Portland, Ind.

FRIDAY'S BASE BALL.—Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 4; Athletics 4, St. Louis 2; Baltimore 2, Louisville 14; Boston 5, Indianapolis 3; Philadelphia 2, Detroit 4.

Gen. Sherman writes the Columbus centennial committee that he will not with them September 10 and 11 only, as he wishes to escape the circus part of their big show.

Dom Pedro is improving.

Charles M. S. C., is to have a \$1,000,000 hotel.

James Wilson was drowned at Oregon, Illinois.

Falling scaffold killed N. S. Olin near Ravenna, O.

Suit has begun against Tate's bondsmen for \$247,000.

Muhlenberg county, Kentucky, voted for prohibition.

Reed township, Seneca county, Ohio, went dry by 22 votes.

The re-election of President Diaz is being agitated in Mexico.

George Town, Ky., unveiled a Confederate monument Sunday.

Another gang of counterfeiters were captured at Chattanooga.

Charleston had seventeen earthquake shocks Saturday night.

Two boys were drowned while swimming at Williamsport, Pa., Sunday.

The Daily News, of Vincennes, Ind., Democratic is gone up for lack of support.

Dr. A. P. Gould, a leading lawyer of Maine, died Sunday night at Thomaston.

Allen Sturgis, colored, was lynched by a mob at Thompson, Ga., Saturday night.

Barnum's residence, "Waldemere," is to be converted into a young ladies' seminary.

Mrs. Barbara Willis suicided by drowning at Dubuque. Drink and domestic trouble the cause.

William Reynolds fatally shot Edward Foley in a family quarrel at Camp Nelson, Kentucky.

Albert Priest stabbed Oscar Daily to death at Evansville, Ind., when he found Daily in his wife's bed room.

The house military committee has agreed to recommend the appointment of an assistant secretary of war.

Brooklyn has commanding lead in the Association championship race, St. Louis second and Cincinnati third.

The son of an Indian potentate has been appointed at 1,500 rupees a month to teach Queen Victoria Hindostanee.

Professor Anderson and Misses Lillie and Clara Hornaday were drowned at Vincennes, Ind., by the upsetting of a boat.

An amendment to the Mills bill, prohibiting the importation of convict-produced goods, was rejected by a vote of 165 to 95.

SUNDAY BASE BALL.—St. Louis 6, Brooklyn 4; Toledo 6, Canton 3; Columbus 3, Wheeling 5; Omaha 14, Kansas City 3; Milwaukee 5, St. Paul 11.

Six days' walking match at Baltimore ended Saturday, and was won by Hughes, who covered 506 miles. His share of the gate receipts was \$600.

Springfield, O., is calling for backers for a new Democratic daily.

Factory of the St. John sewing machine, at Springfield, O., cremated. Loss, \$25,000.

A large tent, used by the Campbellites as a temporary preaching place, was blown down during a storm at Hillsboro, O.

Michael Edelman and George Shoemaker made \$50 and costs and ten days in jail at Findlay, O., by violating the Owen law.

Owners of race horses have petitioned Linton to extend the meeting, as they will incur the expense of going to Kansas City.

Xenia, O., Tinsie company and the National Cordage company, of New Jersey, entwine their business in a mutual trust.

Indians employed by the Gas Trust company of that city are summarily discharged.

The hearing of the suit of the American Bell Telephone company against the American Cusumman Telephone company has been commenced at Chicago.

Patrick E. Moyns, arrested at North Adams, Mass., charged with a murder in the first degree, was found guilty of the skill of the first degree murder on May 25.

An act of the City of Cincinnati, O., gives the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road for \$200,000 bonds, secured by the trams walking over a corner of his property.

Albion, Ga., Gray Rev. Dr. Bridgman is trying to convert his own will. He regarded himself as dead some weeks ago and preached his own funeral sermon.

The great of the St. Louis races was the Futurity stake, which was won by Liberty. Other winners were Apocynth, Blonda, Fred Wooley, Ed Mack and Lewis Clark.

Reuben T. Gray, a negro under sentence of death, shot U. T. on a confidant that he assassinated Angeline Herbert, for which assassin Mingo Jack was lynched.

Certain Changes.

New York, New Jersey and Connecticut will make the next president, it is admitted. President Cleveland's slender chances, 1,500 in New York, 1,500 in Connecticut and 4,000 in New Jersey—were obtained upon certain promises which cannot now be secured. When men talk of the difficulty of carrying their states for this or that Republican candidate, they are apt to forget vital facts. The chances for the future can be measured only by going back to the situation in 1884.

Does any reasonable man doubt that Mr. Cleveland would have been defeated in 1884 if his platform then had been the message he sent to congress last December? Let all possible allowance be made for the tremendous power of party discipline and party feeling, and for the directness with which the industrial import of that message can be misrepresented; let it be granted that a larger number of free traders would in that case have been in his favor. Is it not a fact that, in all probability at least 50,000 votes which he then received in these three states would have been given to his opponents? Does any reasonable man doubt that belief in Mr. Cleveland as a genuine civil service reformer influenced a larger number of votes in 1884 than turned the scale in these three states? Then it was his formal pledge that officials should not be removed except for cause. Now he has increased to 90,000 or more for no other cause than that they were Republicans. Then he publicly declared that it was an intolerable abuse to have parties controlled and elections influenced by patronage. Now his hired servants, selected to beat down the will of the people and to impose his own will upon his party, swarmed at every Democratic convention, slaughter every Democratic congressman who respects the will of constituents rather than Mr. Cleveland's will, and write the platforms of the party.

What would have been the result in 1884 had it been known that President Cleveland in these vital respects was deliberately deceiving the people? Would there not have been a tremendous revision of public opinion against the candidate who was then represented as a straightforward, blunt, honest and practical reformer? What would have been the result had it been known that Mr. Tilden would be snubbed, his friends driven out of place, his financial counsels treated with contempt, the currency expanded \$150,000,000, and more profligate appropriations made and approved than had ever been made by the worst of Republican congresses? How many Union veterans would have supported Mr. Cleveland in 1884 if they had foreseen his choice of Confederates and copperheads for high honors, his order to surrender rebel flags, and his insulting vetoes of pension bills? He was a candidate without a record, and men suspected that one who had done nothing for the Union in time of war could hardly be a citizen of passionate loyalty. But what welcome would he have received at loyal hands if all had then been known which is known now?

Had Samuel J. Tilden, Horatio Seymour, Daniel Manning, been dead in 1884, had Mr. Randall and Senator T. P. Benson been ostracized by the party, loyal to its chief, what would have been the result? Are we to be asking political questions for Republicans to consider when they talk of the prospects for 1888? Truly, they think that Mr. Cleveland is a stronger man than stronger in the Democratic ranks. New York Tribune.

Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, general secretary of the American Protective league, has received the following letter:

NATIONAL LODGE, AVALAMATE ASSOCIATION OF IRON AND STEEL WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES, GENERAL OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 28, 1888.

Joseph D. Weeks, Esq., Secretary American Protective League, New York.

DEAR SIR—Herewith find draft for one hundred (\$100) dollars, payable to your treasurer, Chester Griswold.

This is in payment of our entrance fee as an organization to your league. At the quarterly meeting of our board of trustees held May 5 they decided to join.

Hoping that much good will result therefrom, I am,

Yours truly,

WM. MARTIN, Secretary.

How It Works.

An iron worker in Sharon, Pa., has received a telegram from Pontypool, Wales, apprising him that ten sheet mills and 123 ironing furnaces are about to start at that place, and asking him to return to take charge of one of the departments. A letter from a friend brings the information that the greatest difficulty prevails there over the probable passage of the Mills bill, and that it is on the strength of such a probability that mills idle for a long period are about to resume.

Beware of Scrofula

Scrofula is probably more general than any other disease. It is insidious in character, and manifests itself in running sores, pustular eruptions, boils, swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all trace of scrofula from the blood, leaving it pure, enriched, and healthy.

It was severely afflicted with scrofula, and over a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am cured. C.

FARM AND GARDEN.

TOPICS INSTRUCTIVE ALIKE TO FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN.

An Apron Designed Especially for Dairymen, but Which, with Slight Alteration, Becomes an Admirable Protection in the Milking Shed and Stable.

In the annexed cuts are illustrated a new dairy apron and pattern for making the same, which are described and recommended by W. H. Lynch in his manual on "Dairy Practice."



FIG. 1—A CONVENIENT DAIRY APRON. In Fig. 1 is shown the apron as it appears when worn for general dairy work. Fig. 2 presents the pattern of said apron. This pattern will also serve as a guide to an equally convenient milking apron.



PATTERN FOR DAIRY AND MILKING APRON.

The pattern shows one-half the apron. When a milking or stable apron is desired the front is divided across the middle, say near the dotted lines. For the lower part a wider piece of cloth may be used, which may be gathered into folds. This will give it a larger skirt, so that it will cover the knees while the milking pail is held between them. For a dairy apron the front is made in a single piece. Two buttons are sewed on the front of the apron, to which a clean towel may be fastened for use in wiping the hands—a frequent necessity in doing dairy work. (See Fig. 1.) The strings for tying the apron are attached one at each point at the back (A). In tying cross the strings at the back, bring them to the front and tie them. If preferred they may be made of sufficient length to reach again around the person and be tied behind.

The peculiar merit of this style of apron is the complete manner in which it protects the body and arms of the person and the ease with which it is put on and off. There are no buttons to be buttoned. It can be made in an hour or two by almost anybody who can use a needle, and will cost for material from thirty to sixty cents for cheap calico or heavy cotton.

If farmers, as well as dairymen, will have some of these aprons made for themselves, they will soon become favorite articles of use. On special days, when the farmer has on his holiday clothes, such an apron would be especially useful, for it would prevent soiling his clothes should he happen not to make a complete change of dress. In any case by its use the ordinary clothes of stable workers will be saved and be kept cleaner for wear throughout the day at general work, and especially for carrying milk into the dairy. It is one of those simple expedients which may be adopted by the farmer as a practical and easy means of securing, in a measure, a like result to that attained, at the expense of greater pains, by the makers of fancy brands of butter.

Feeding Young Chickens.

For the first twenty-four hours after hatching no feeding is necessary, the chief want of the little brood being maternal heat, and the more quiet and less disturbed the hen can be kept the stronger the chicks will become and the less danger there will be to them in their weak state from the feet of the mother.

In about thirty-six hours after the first chirping is heard, some of them will make their appearance on the outside of the nest, as if curious to learn into what kind of a world they have entered and how they are to be getting on in it.

As soon as the hen is removed from the nest to the coop, give a little food, consisting of fine oatmeal, or bread soaked in milk, which is continued three or four days, with an occasional hard boiled egg which is then gradually changed to any variety suitable to their age, until they are able to eat cracked corn, wheat or other whole grains, when a little of feeding will be greatly reduced. A little meal and finely chopped vegetables will be useful occasionally, especially as long as they are kept in limited quarters.

Several Valuable Insecticides.

Among the best insecticides is pyrethrum, which does not require to be eaten, but kills by coming in contact with the insects and is safely and easily applied in all cases where it may be useful. For it is quite harmless except to insect life. For locusts that are troubled with a skin disease it is the best remedy. It is very useful in killing cabbage worms and the slugs and insect pests that infest rose and currant bushes. Kerosene emulsion may be made with one quart of soft soap to eight quarts of boiling hot water, well stirred together, when for safety the kerosene should be taken away from the fire and one pint of kerosene oil and one pint of sour milk be added, and all well mixed up while hot by churning or using a small hand pump. This makes a quite useful wash for trees infested with borers and any kind of insects. Powdered white hellebore is also especially effective on currant worms and rose slugs. Unlike pyrethrum, it is poisonous, and care should be taken not to sprinkle it on fruits that are to be eaten. Pearle green is the standard remedy for the potato beetle.

RATS IN CELLARS.

A New York Farmer Tells How to Obviate the Pest.

Henry Ives of Batavia, N. Y. is a letter to The New York World tells what every farmer will be glad to learn, namely, how to keep rats out of cellars.

When a cellar is infested with rats it is always found that they obtain their entrance under the cellar walls, or at least they must have holes or passages ways there to retreat to, and places there to burrow. If not they very soon will abandon the premises. It is said that in making an entrance they first dig down just outside of the walls and under the bottom of it into the cellar, and whatever holes they dig in the cellar are always to make passages under these walls instead of into the earth or any other part of the cellar bottom. Knowing this habit of theirs, then, one can so build that they will not be able to get through under these walls, and then they will be most effectually excluded from the cellar.

This is easily done by following what is also a most excellent practice in forming the foundations for these walls. After the cellar is dug and the lines marked where the wall is to stand, then dig a trench twenty inches or two feet deep and a little broader than the wall is to be, directly under where it is to stand. Fill this with small broken stone, say small as for a macadamized road or what is better, break up these loose, shelly dirt-stones in the trench, enough to fill it. Either of these will make a good abutment to construct the walls on will act as a drain for the cellar. If it is needed, and above all will prove impenetrable to the entrance of rats. They might dig down from the outside, as their custom is, but, finding at the bottom of the walls this loose broken stone which they are unable to make a passage through, they will be obliged to stay outside and the cellar will be practically rat proof.

But if the walls to the buildings one has were not made as above, and the cellars are already infested with rats they may be made nearly rat proof in the following manner: Dig a trench fifteen inches wide and eight or ten inches deep just inside at the bottom of the walls. Fill this trench full of the pointed stones, and then with water lime cement, enough to be even with the cellar bottom and plastered a little way up from the bottom of the walls. This will prove so much of a barrier to the rats trying to get a passage under the walls again that they will doubtless abandon the premises.

Shipping Poultry to Market.

To meet the demands of the New York market, the crops of turkeys and chickens must be free from food or other substance, hence poultry designed for that market must be kept from food about twenty-four hours before killing. It is generally conceded that all poultry is best killed by cutting through the roof of the mouth to the brain with a sharp pointed knife. For that market leave the head and legs on, and do not "draw" the entrails.

The advice has been given many times not to pack poultry until it is entirely relieved of all animal heat. This is an important point, for birds packed before they are cold are almost sure to spoil. For packing material clean dry wheat or rye straw will be found preferable.

A Useful Device.

The useful device shown in the cut here presented was originally described and illustrated in Rural New Yorker. This device has been used with success in driving planks into the ground.



DEVICE FOR DRIVING PLANKS.

A little wooden box or trough cut out of a solid piece of wood was placed at the top of the plank, as shown in the cut, and the mallet was pounded upon this. Thus the plank was driven securely to its place and the top was comparatively uninjured. Had the attempt been made to drive the planks with the ordinary mallet, the tops would have been mashed and defaced.

Things Farmers Tell One Another.

Secretary E. Williams, of the New Jersey Horticultural society, tells that a member of this society had a plum tree trained against the side of his house, which he checked in a musquito netting, and the result was twenty-two quarts of plums in perfection.

Mr. Spreckels is credited with having imported twenty-five tons of beet seed to be planted by 193 California farmers on 2,400 acres of land. A factory is being erected at Watsonville, Cal., to work the product.

A North Carolina authority declares that bagged grapes rotted in his vineyard almost as badly as those exposed and the bags made the skin tender.

W. D. Phinck, a Massachusetts market gardener, says that in preparing the land for growing roots like parsnips and turnips, it is necessary to run the plow very deep and take a narrow slice and, after harrowing plow again and rake fine. Quick growing crops, like radishes and lettuce, spinach, etc., do not require so deep working of the land but will usually well repay the extra expense of two plowings and often of two harrowings.

Says Professor Cook, of Michigan Kerosene emulsion, if used early enough and persistently enough will prove successful as an exterminator to the onion maggot. It will kill it on the surface. But as they hatch and burrow you must use the remedy again, and as the worms soon burrow into the substance of the onion or the radish the application must be made before they have got in out of reach.

Mr. Manning is authority on horticulture, and a well rotted cow manure is the best fertilizer that can be used, but the manure can be put on green in the fall if desired.

ABOUT ALASKA.

Introductory Paper—General Geographical Features Description of the Country—Federal Outline of Alaska.

To have a good understanding of a country, as one follows it through a series of articles devoted to its investigation and its resources, present and prospective, and all the interesting matter that naturally clings around a new and imperfectly known territory, it is necessary to devote a preliminary paper to a general geographical description of it, its physical characteristics and the relations it bears to better-known countries, where apt and readily understood comparisons can be made. Without this understanding of a country's topography, at least in part, the clearest descriptions of many other interesting elements lose much of their force and perspicuity and nothing can become so comprehensive or intelligible without it as with this knowledge. Nor need this description be made as dry as a primary geography to the popular mind or general reader, but with a proper idea of the object in view it ought to be as interesting as would be the



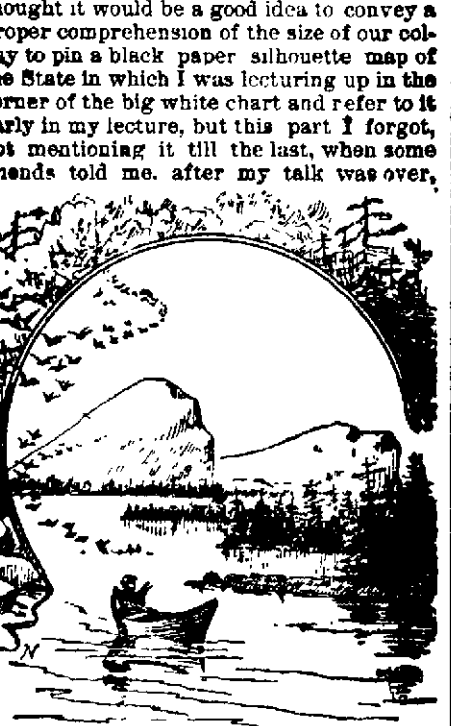
MAP OF ALASKA.

travels through the country itself by which the information was gained; and there is certainly nothing more interesting than travel and exploration through such a varied country as Alaska.

One of the most common popular fallacies about this distant colony of ours is that regarding its size, and it seems to be the hardest to remove. For years Alaska has been compared with Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Dakota and other States and Territories, or with France, Germany and other European countries when it would have conveyed a more correct idea of its enormous area to have compared it with the United States or with Europe themselves than with any of their sub-divisions. One cause of this is partially to be found in the few maps seen of that far-away country which are generally to be found in one corner of a map of the United States, and drawn on a scale of a thousand miles to the inch if that of the mother country is on a scale of one-tenth as much. Looking at such charts, area for area, Alaska is no larger than Alabama or Dakota at the outside, when in reality it is as large as that portion of the United States east of the Mississippi river with probably the line of the Gulf States removed. There is an area in Alaska greater than the great State of Texas that has never yet been trodden by the foot of civilized man, while its coast line no doubt exceeds that of the whole of the United States on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and Gulf of Mexico put together. It is very hard to realize its enormous size while we think of it only as a Territory to be compared with our petty Territories at home along side of any of which it is almost a continent. I have traveled a dozen times across the United States from ocean to ocean, on nearly every parallel, and some way it seems to be much smaller than Alaska, across whose breadth I have been but once. Probably because the former trips were mostly by railroad while the latter was by slow, drifting along Alaska's greatest river, the Yukon, that the erroneous impression exists; but I must acknowledge that I have acquired it in some way. And yet this error of mine is less an exaggeration than that of the popular opinion in the other way as to its small size, if they will insist on comparing it with various States and Territories of the Union.

I lectured one evening before a scientific society in the East on that portion of Alaska over which I had traveled, and they furnished me with an immense map of that territory, the construction of which I superintended. The unexplored parts of the country I did not fill in with hypothetical rivers and mythical mountain ranges, as is so often the case with maps of new countries, and to which Alaska is no exception, and as a consequence there were many large blank spaces left on the huge chart which almost filled the end of the hall. I thought it would be a good idea to convey a proper comprehension of the size of our colony to pin a black paper silhouette map of the State in which I was lecturing up in the corner of the big white chart and refer to it early in my lecture, but this part I forgot, not mentioning it till the last, when some friends told me, after my talk was over,

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LOOKING INTO THE MOUTH OF KORYUK.

What they had thought it was a slight rest or tear in the upper corner of the map showing the black the trical scene behind. A second look did show it to be the shape of the great Empire State of the Union, but its comparative small size had deceived every one until I called attention to it.

Even the writers on "Alaska" are partially responsible for many erroneous ideas concerning that country, many of them having seen less of it than a visitor to Rhode Island has seen of the United States and yet their books and articles are headed "Alaska," and treated from the standpoint of thorough knowledge gained. We laugh at foreigners for spending a few weeks in this country and writing a book on the United States, but proportionally we furnish more writers of this class on Alaska and our Western country in a year than Europe has ever sent us. It would be comical to see two writers, who have visited different portions of Alaska as widely diverse in climate and other conditions as Maine and Florida, contradict each other, when both are right, if it were not misapprehension to see the country indirectly misrepresented by such careless writers from

narrow premises. One writer speaks of it as an Arctic country, and some parts of it with fully bear that description—while others say it has mild winter climate than the center of population of the United States, and when the writer can go into his garden and gather vegetables for his Christmas dinner, as has been done, the only misrepresentation is in applying the almost continental word "Alaska" to their special limited parts of the immense territory. But enough as to its great area, yet if I have impressed that fact clearly on my readers I will feel amply repaid for the space used in doing so.

Now as to its outline. We all remember as school-children having the map of Italy indelibly impressed upon our memory as the shape of a boot. Other countries took the form of that, that or the other object, and, according to whether the representation was good or bad, we easily remembered or forgot them. Now we can apply the same graphic representation to Alaska; for by looking at the map here given, and inventing it, we see that its outline closely resembles a bullock's head, with irregularly-shaped horns. The western, or left horn, is made up of the Aleutian Islands, separating the Pacific Ocean from the Bering (usually, but erroneously, spelled Behring) Sea. Only about one-third the length of this horn, or the length of the Aleutian group, is shown in the map, it extending, island after island, like a string of beads, nearly to the Asiatic shore. The eastern horn, as will be seen, is a narrow strip along the Pacific coast from Mount St. Elias, at the base of the horn, to Dixon Entrance, at its tip. This is a well-known part of the Territory, and is most usually spoken of as Southeastern Alaska. The ox's nose is in the Arctic Ocean, as if he was trying to get a drink of cold water, while across his face, about from eye to eye, and emptying into Bering Sea, flows the great Yukon river, the largest stream in the Territory—the "Nile of the Northwest," as it has been aptly styled. With this outline sketch of the vast Territory and other points of reference established, it will be easy to describe the physical characteristics, its topography and other interesting data that flow from this basis.

In a general way it may be said that all of Alaska north of Yukon river is a flat country, broken by some rolling hill-land here and there, especially near the stream, while south of the Yukon the country is hilly and mountainous, increasing in height and Alpine character until the Pacific ocean is reached; both horns or spurs being of a rough, hilly or mountainous aspect. The Arctic coast is low and flat, and so is the northern two-thirds of the shores of Bering Sea, but all the rest of Alaska's coastline is bold, rugged and precipitous. The highest point is found in Mount St. Elias—about 19,500 feet above the level of the sea, and the highest peak on the Northern American continent—which is practically on the shores of the Pacific ocean, and from this point, about the center of the coastline facing the Pacific, the mountains slowly decrease in size to the southeast and southwest until the tips of the horns are reached, when they have become, for some



VIEW IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

distance, Alpine islands sunk in the sea. The Aleutian islands strike boldly out into the broad ocean by themselves, forming one of the most conspicuous chains in the world, as seen on any good map. While the islands on the eastern horn, or those in Southeastern Alaska, hug the mainland closely, and few people know of their existence, although it is estimated that they number some 11,000 altogether, not including the jutting rocks, reefs and islets, and give a coast-line of 20,000 to 25,000 miles. The thousands of miles of channels between these Alpine islands of Southeastern Alaska form some of the most picturesque water-ways in the world, and in the summer time a trip through them is one of the most delightful in the world, if taken at the proper time, or during about June and July.

The flat land facing the Arctic ocean and reaching almost to the Yukon river is locally known as the *tundra*, (pronounced *toon-drah*) and as it freezes a number of feet deep each winter from the intense polar cold of that part of the Territory, and only about half that depth thaws out each short Arctic summer, the lower, unmelting strata of ice or frozen soliflucts as an impervious shield to prevent the drainage of the water down through the soil, and as a consequence the melted water remains on the flat surface forming, in the summer months, a deep bog or marsh into which the traveler may in many places sink up to his middle, unless stopped sooner by the frozen soil below, which is the only thing solid to be encountered. In the winter time this is a dreary waste of level snow and ice which is not broken until the Yukon River valley is encountered. To the South, where the hardy Northern spruce forests begin and spread over all the rest of Alaska, except the Aleutian Islands and the mountain ranges above the timber line. No picture of this desolate desert of ice and snow would convey any adequate impression of the country. Simply imagine the ocean frozen over and the ice covered with drifts of snow and it would be Northern Alaska in the Arctic winter; while a green bog with many shallow lakes and sloughs is the summer scene.

Where the level Arctic country breaks into the mountainous or hilly part along the Yukon River some curious physical aspects are presented. Before the land becomes wholly hilly to the southward, peaks of ancient mountain ranges rise boldly from the level plain like Alpine islands from a sea. The picture we give is a good illustration of this, being two hills of this character described found near the mouth of the Koryuk river, which drains the flat country north of the Yukon. The highest hill seen is the Koryuk Sopka of the old Russian explorers, and can be seen for fifty miles up and down the Yukon river as a prominent landmark.

Jumping back to Southeastern Alaska, there is given a picturesque view from the water channels spoken of as so numerous in that part, all of which assists to form a good idea of the character of the country. FREDERICK SCHWARTZ.

Poor, Foolish Men.



TAKE A WOMAN'S ADVICE.

This is only the second time in eight weeks that I have had to polish my boots, and yet I had had to get my husband to give up his old black leather boots and the annoyance of having the paste black leather rub off on his pants, and adopt

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DR. A. E. ELLIOTT will make visits as follows: Massillon, Hotel Conrad, Second Thursday in each month. Akron, Hotel Buchtel, Fourth Thursday in each month. Separate waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Write for illustrated pamphlet, free. Refer to Exchange Bank; Parmelee & Sargent, Merchants; Hon. T. G. Loomis, Lodi, O. As we devote our time to the treatment of these diseases, we claim superiority in instruments and practice.

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MARY JANE'S LETTER.

SHE TELLS SOME STORIES OF WASHINGTON STREET CARS.

Everybody knows in them, from the high and mighty senator to the colored washerwoman—A Story About That Prince of Humors, Mark Twain.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, May 31.—I got on the street car that passes my door to go down to the Capitol the other day, and as I got on I noticed a sprightly little woman get off. There was nobody else aboard except Dickey, and to prevent her getting up a flirtation with the conductor engaged him in conversation.

"I noticed that little woman," said I, "who got off as I got on, left the car before it stopped. Isn't that somewhat unusual?"

"Yes, miss," said he, "but not for her. I have a good many ladies, but she's the only one who knows how to get on or off a car, and I tell you she always lights right side up."

"Don't all women know how to get off a car?" said I, slightly indignant.

"Not one in a thousand does, and they can't learn. Regular travelers have learned to wait till the car stops, but some won't, they get nervous you know, like women do, and they must get off, and every time they go off on the wrong foot, and if they don't tumble, they get off as many dubs as a hen with her head cut off and then turn around and glare at me as if I was the cause of their trouble. But that little woman never makes a mistake. She swings off like a man, only twice as graceful, and she doesn't bother the life out of me trying to keep her from breaking her neck."

Then before I had time to investigate the question presented by the conductor two or three more passengers hailed the car, and he had to leave me to attend to them, and I was compelled to accept his statement as true, for I couldn't argue it with him and I know one or two women who answer his description perfectly.

The street cars and herds of Washington do not differ materially from the same class of public vehicles of transportation in other cities, I presume, but the class of people I fancy, is somewhat different. It is no unusual thing to find in one of these democratic carriages one or two United States senators, possibly a justice of the supreme court, an indefinite number of congressmen, one or more "world renowned" newspaper correspondents, department clerks galore, and sandwiched in between will be a lot of colored laborers, with their dinner buckets and their working implements. And it is all right, too, for if the high and the mighty don't like it they can walk or ride in chairs.

I saw a senator not long ago in a hotel car deposit a ticket for a colored washerwoman with her arms full of basket and clean linen. He had to get up and get her ticket and carry it to the "Pay here," and at first I didn't think he would do it, nor did he think so, but his good manners overcame him finally and he extended the courtesy as gracefully as if the woman were the first woman in the land. If I remember correctly, and I think I do, the gentleman was the senator from New York, Mr. Evans, who, by the way, has recently adorned his head with a new pearl spring plug hat, which, as usual, rests down upon his ears and flares them out till they look exactly like the foliations of a Corinthian capital.

Speaking of senatorial exterior decorations, however, I don't think I have ever seen anything quite as gorgeous as Senator Ingalls was a few mornings ago on the avenue. Now, Senator Ingalls is not a dude—a downright one. But Senator Ingalls is a man who, when he hangs a suit of clothes on himself, does so with an eye to the pleasure of those who love the striking in art. Well, on the day in question, about 11 o'clock, as I was coming down the avenue, I saw a vision coming on to the thoroughfare from a side street. I saw that it was very long, very straight and very slender, but the brilliance dazzled my eyes at first, and I was only the width of the street away before I identified it as the senator from Kansas—the wood chopper of the plains, who had barked the tall sycamore of the Wabash. He wore a dark Prince Albert coat, buttoned four buttons, and trousers of a scarcely perceptible lighter shade; his necktie was pure white, showing bountifully; his shoes were long and highly polished, and his over gaiters were of fashionable terra cotta color, affording a strong line of demarcation between his trouser cloth and his shoe leather. His hat was of the lightest pearl tint, of the stove pipe pattern, and over his shoulder he carried an umbrella rolled so tightly that it was almost as attenuated as the senator himself. He walked as straight as a soldier, and carried himself like a thoroughbred. I was Ingallsish, you know, quite Ingallsish—but English not at all.

I had a pleasant little chat not many days ago with Mr. W. H. Barstow, a real estate broker of Washington, who was the first secretary of the Nevada territorial senate, or council, as they called it, and who, by the way, first brought out Mark Twain.

Mr. Barstow in 1862 had with his partner, Mr. Joseph Goodman, bought The Territorial Enterprise at Carson City and transferred it to Virginia City, at the same time changing it from a weekly to a daily. Mark had been clerk to his brother, Orion Clemens, who was territorial secretary under Governor Nye, and Mr. Barstow knew the kind of a fellow he was. So one day when The Enterprise needed a city editor, and needed it as a man needs a pistol in certain western sections, Mr. B. sent post haste to a neighboring town where Mark was loafing and offered him \$100 a month to come over and have fun with his subscribers. To this Mark replied that he was about setting out on a prospecting trip "with millions in it," and he believed his chances were better than \$100 a month. Then The Enterprise people concluded that Mark was worth \$150, but he had departed, and they were in a stew, for they didn't know where to find him. However, they mounted a courier and started him on the prospectors' trail, and in the course of a few days he caught up with the party and presented his credentials to Mr. Twain with the increased offer. Mark's experiences up to that time as a prospecter, or had probably not been very pleasant, or the gold he sought was getting further away, or something else affected him, for he sent the courier back with this message: "Now you talk like gentlemen. I'll be there."

He kept his word, and Mr. Barstow's opinion of him as a good all round newspaper man was not at fault, for he soon began to bring The Enterprise to the front, and everything he wrote was eagerly read very generously quoted. He confined himself exclusively to local work, and,

being a good fellow, it was not long until every man, woman, child, dog and mule in the whole balliwick knew him as Mark.

One of the features of the city at that time, and during the whole time he was with the paper, was a series of robberies which occurred in the "divides" between Virginia City and Gold Hill, only a short distance beyond, and one night the printers in the office concluded to put up a job on Mark and rob him. He was going to Gold Hill to deliver a lecture or "read a piece," and that night was selected. Mr. Goodman, the business manager, accompanied him, and, before starting, asked him if he hadn't better take a revolver, but he said there was no danger, and the two started off. They made the trip—not over two miles—and Mark made his speech and about \$70, and then they started home. All went well till they reached the summit, and then the deadly footpads bounced out, and in numbers surrounded the two men. Goodman was posted, but Mark was innocent, and they made him hold up his hands and then they took every portable article they could find about him except his clothes. They were in a hurry, and the poor humorist had to hold up his hands till they weighed a ton and nearly dragged the muscle off of his bones. In time, however, they left him, and he and Goodman came on to town about midnight, stopping at various bars to brace up and narrate the news of the outrage. This gave the robbers ample time to get in ahead of the robbers city editor, and when he reached the office and told his story again, he fell exhausted into a chair, and then some kind hearted listener handed him his own stolen handkerchief, tied carefully about his personal effects, keys, money, pocket knife, chewing tobacco, etc., and Mark tumbled to the joke that had been put up on him. He stood it like a little man, too, but it did not turn out so well, for he was quite warm when the robbers stopped him, and the strained position and the long wait in the night air took a deeper hold of him, and the joke was followed by several weeks of pneumonia, which resulted in his being sent down to San Francisco as a special, and later to the Sandwich Islands, for the purpose of getting him on his feet again. It was the making of him, too, for he spread out in this wider field, and by word and voice he made enough to return to Virginia City with several thousand dollars, and when the Quaker City was ready to take the innocents abroad, Mark was ready to take passage, and since that time he has been pretty well known.

Mr. Barstow feels a good deal of pride in Mark's success, and Mark owes most to him, for The Enterprise stood by him always and aided him when aid was just what he was looking for. MARY JANE.

AN "IMPORTED LABORER."

Rev. Edward Walpole Warren, of New York's Holy Trinity.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, May 31.—Rev. Edward Walpole Warren, A. M., whom the church of the Holy Trinity, of this city, imported from Lambeth-in-Surrey, a part of London, came to this country as an active worker in the Episcopal missionary movement of 1853, and won such distinction as a fervent and eloquent missionary that the trustees extended him a call in 1857, and on the 23d of September of that year he landed in New York, "under contract to serve" as rector of Holy Trinity. Mr. Kennedy and the St. Andrew society decided that if the law of congress was good against low wage laborers, it ought to be equally good against high wage laborers, against ministers, editors, doctors and professional men generally as against common laborers; and brought suit accordingly. Of course their object was to make the law ridiculous.

The case has gone the usual judicial routine, and the United States court for the district has imposed a fine of \$1,000. The trustees are not inclined to appeal to the supreme court, and it is understood that Mr. Kennedy, his object having been accomplished, will pay the fine. Logically the next thing in order should be to impose fines on all the journals which have imported foreign writers, and the bureau which have brought in foreign lecturers.

Edward Walpole Warren is a native of London, born "within sound of Bow bells and within the ancient liberties"—that is, in the original "city" itself—on the 28th of November, 1840. He obtained his early education at Kings College, a London school, and entered Magdalen college, Cambridge, in 1858; took his degree of A. B. in 1861, and a few years later, while in active clerical work, received the Cambridge degree of A. M. He was ordained deacon in 1863 by Lord Auckland, bishop of Bath and Wells, and priest in 1864, by the same dignitary. His first charge was as rector of East and West Cranmore, from 1864 to 1866, and his second as rector of Diss, in Norfolk, from 1866 to 1870. He had acquired such a reputation in missionizing that he was called to minister to Compton-Martin, where his special work was thought to be greatly needed; and there he remained thirteen years. Thence he was called to serve as vicar of the noted Holy Trinity church, of Lambeth-in-Surrey, next door to Lambeth palace, residence of the archbishop of Canterbury. From that place he was called, as above stated, to Holy Trinity, New York. He had been so long connected with district mission work in England and that his reputation had preceded him, and as his first visit to this country, in 1885, was as a missionary, the public was at first inclined to take the legal proceedings against him as a joke—and indeed it would be a great joke for a Christian nation to issue a legal injunction against a Christian missionary. But the prosecutors concede that their object is secured in bringing the law into contempt. J. H. B.

Health of New York Policemen.

The business of policemen in New York city is not conducive to their health. The police report for 1887, which has just been published, shows that during the year there was an average of eighty-eight names on the sick roll every day out of a total force of 3,232. Their ailments were chiefly of those kinds that are caused by exposure to the weather, especially during the night service, such as bronchitis, rheumatism and malarial fever. No man can secure a place on the force unless he is strong and healthy, and the records give evidence that our climate is very trying, even to such men, when engaged in police duty.—New York Press.

THE FATE OF DEMOCRACY.



Inevitable result of an incompetent sailing master and a near sighted pilot.

PITH AND POINT OF POLITICS.

Some Sharp Skirmish Shooting Before the Opening of the Battle.

Mrs. Cleveland has been presented with a powerful microscope. It will be useful in searching for Grover's boom about a month before election.

"The Cleveland column is unbroken," shouts an esteemed Democratic contemporary. And it might have added that the column aforesaid will remain unbroken until and only until November. But then—well, look out for the fragments.—Philadelphia Press.

The Democratic and Mugwump journals can't get over Ingalls' last speech. They are still figuring on it, and some of the more sharp sighted claim to have discovered "an apologetic tone" running through it. Well, that is funny.

The southern brigadiers are in the saddle and bound to strike a blow at the industrial prosperity of the nation. They will boss the Democratic national convention as they now boss the house of representatives. The workingmen of the north who propose to defend their wages and the comfort and happiness of their homes will be left no other course but to vote the Republican ticket.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The congressional trusts investigation has fallen into innocuous desuetude. The committee from the Democratic house found that the worst and biggest trusts were formed by interests not protected by the tariff, and closely identified with leading Democrats.—Troy Times.

People in the south and west are still asking "What is the matter with the postal service?" As if they didn't know that the postmasters had closed their offices for a few days in order to attend the Democratic conventions!—Philadelphia Press.

The Republican party of the north would rather see every negro of the south freed and openly vote the Democratic ticket than to see one negro who desired to vote the Republican ticket deprived of that right either by bulldozing or fraud.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Republicans are not only united on the leading issues before the people, but they are thoroughly aroused at the threatened danger to the great industrial interests of the state, and will make a more vigorous and aggressive fight this year than they have done since the election of Gen. Grant.—Detroit Tribune.

Vermont Democrats are aporously in favor of Cleveland. Chestnut.—Washington Critic, Dem.

Deacon Cleveland prays fervently for civil service reform, and tells the brethren they must stop swearing, and the brethren make answer: "Deacon, you pray and we swear, but you don't mean any more by your praying than we do by our swearing."—Portland Oregonian.

A Change of Heart.

The Atlanta Constitution talked very glibly about the benefits of protection when Cleveland's message made its appearance, and it seemed for awhile that the Georgians were disposed to put aside the old issues and join hands with the men who are trying to promote the prosperity of the nation. The hope was a short lived one. In a few short months the politicians had been able to flop the paper and now The Constitution declares that the paramount duty of southerners is to remain solid. Their battle cry in the coming campaign will be "The solid south or bust."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Then and Now.

While a candidate for the presidency Mr. Cleveland characterized the office of president as being a purely executive one, and promised that if elected he would mind his own business and not try to interfere with the actions of the legislative branch of the government. This laudable purpose has been buried in the same grave where rest the civil service reform promises. The attempts of the president to control congressional nominations and elections are a danger to the independence of congress and a most unscrupulous means of thwarting the will of the people.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Only a Few More Left.

The New York Democratic convention did not specify the "reforms already inaugurated," and which could only be fully completed by the re-election of Grover Cleveland; but this was unnecessary. Everybody understands that there are a few fourth class offices left out of which Republicans have not yet been "reformed."—Indianapolis Journal.

Rebuked by Silence.

The Missouri Democrats, like their brethren in New York and several other states, were ominously silent on the Mills bill. As the policy marked out in the Mills bill is the only policy actually and formally proposed by the administration, a failure to endorse it is simply a rebuke to the president.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

New Jersey Republicans are very confident of carrying the state next fall. They base their claims on the rupture in the Democratic party, and the great number of workingmen who are openly declaring in favor of protection.—Philadelphia Press.

Pig iron fell last week to the lowest point since 1877, and with the price of iron goes the price of labor employed on iron. This is one result of tariff agitation.—Philadelphia Press.

EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE.

GREAT INDUSTRIES THAT WOULD BE RUINED BY THE MILLS BILL.

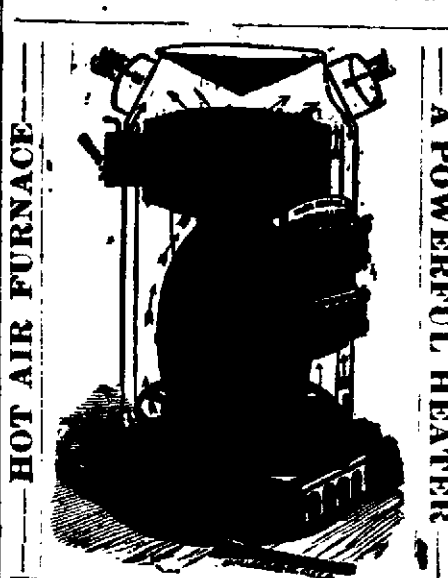
Knitted Goods Manufacturers Unanimously Opposed to Lowering the Tariff—Why a Cotton Manufacturer Favors It—American Wages in Danger.

Cohoes, N. Y., is the greatest knitted goods center in the world. Three-fifths of the knitted goods of America are made there. The largest cotton mill in the world is also there—one of seven large mills owned by the Harmony company. Democratic dispatches have recently been sent throughout the country stating that Cohoes manufacturers are almost solid for Cleveland and "tariff reform," as represented in the Mills bill. The Albany Express sent a reporter there to learn the truth. He interviewed Republicans and Democrats at random and found one man in favor of Cleveland and the Mills bill. That man was Hon. D. J. Johnston, superintendent for the Harmony company. He is English born and was brought up at Cohoes by his English father with English ideas, who uses English machinery to a large extent in the Harmony mills, of which he is the general manager, and to which his son will soon succeed, as he is over 90 years old. The reasons given for Mr. Johnston favoring the Mills bill is that he hopes to reduce the wages of the 5,000 Harmony operatives to the English level, which will enable him to turn out better goods at the same cost as English goods, and thus throw the vast output of the Harmony mills into the market of the world. This would be good for the Harmony company, but bad for the operatives. Hon. William E. Thorn, secretary of the company, is strongly opposed to the Mills bill. The standing of Commodore A. J. Root, who controls the most perfect knitting mill in the world, was recently given in these columns. On the same platform stand nearly all the other knitted goods manufacturers of both parties, with whom, as with all others, self preservation is the first law, and who see nothing but ruin to a great industry and the reduction of a now prosperous community of operatives to starvation rates, as a result of the adoption of the Mills bill. The industry suffered a long period of uncertainty in 1884 from the effect of Cleveland's election. Many orders were canceled and many more withheld, and it was a desperate struggle with some of the manufacturers to tide over the season of depression. A year having passed and nothing having been done to disturb the existing tariff laws, confidence was regained. The market having thus been entirely cleared a genuine boom set in and has continued with varying energy ever since. That depression resulted simply from a fear of what might be and it taught a lesson that will not soon be forgotten. If such a depression resulted from a mere possibility, what will be the result of reality? Even now the business suffers from the uncertainty and a dull summer is anticipated. Experience is a dear but a thorough teacher. There is no doubt about the standing of Cohoes on the tariff question. No more is there of the standing of Philadelphia, Amsterdam and Little Falls. The knitted goods industry throughout the country may be set down as solid for protection first, last and always.

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Grate is slanting and larger in diameter than bottom of fire pot. Warranted to give satisfaction, or money refunded.

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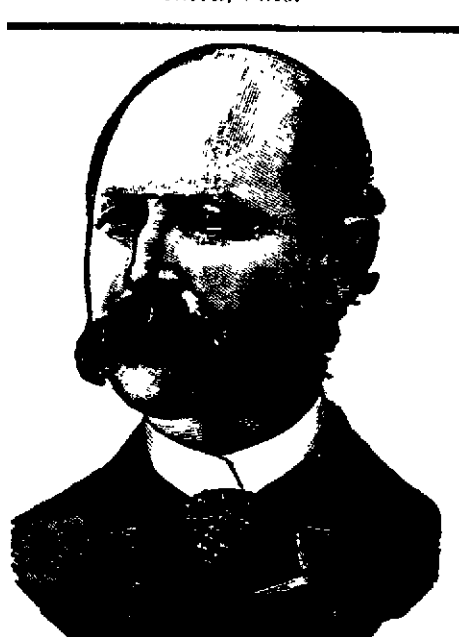
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FOR GENTLEMEN

The only fine calf \$3 Seamless shoe in the world

made without laces or nails. As stylish and durable

as those costing \$5 and \$6, and having no

tacks or nails to wear the stocking or hurt the

feet, makes them as comfortable and well-fitting

as a hand-sewed shoe. Buy the best. None genu-

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W. L. DOUGLAS' \$4 SHOE, the original

and only hand-sewed well \$4 shoe, which

equals custom made shoes costing from \$6 to \$8.

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Watch Free!

Agents Wanted.

\$100 per month guaranteed Good Work-

ers. Valuable outfit and Circulars sent

on receipt of 25c in stamps to pay post-

age and packing. Write us and we will

CHAPMAN

Arrangements are being completed for the opening of a new mine near Sippo church by James Wilson, Wm. Peasman and others.

The slope now being opened by the Beaver Run Coal Company promises to be one of the best mines we have had in this vicinity.

The contemplated enlargement of our fire brick works is to take place this month, which, we are told, will double their present capacity.

It was expected that June first would see the water coming out of Burton's new mine at the county line, but nothing so far has been discovered down in that direction.

Your Fulton correspondent, no doubt, thought he was writing for the Canal Dover reporter when he said a vote would be taken on local option in Lawrence township on May 21st, for he now says such was the case, but it occurred in Tuscarawas county.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

John Figenschuh is at work again.

The public schools will close next week.

East Greenville and Dublin schools closed last Friday.

Miss Della Gaddis is visiting relatives in Wayne county.

H. F. Gaddis is building a new barn for Dr. F. Z. Groff.

Rev. Anson Hasler will preach at Myers' church next Sunday.

S. A. Peters is drilling for coal on Andrew Blantz's farm south of town.

Isador Maier was at home the past week from Mt. Union, on account of the measles.

Paul Houriet and Dr. B. J. Miller are contemplating a trip to Tennessee, with a view of locating there.

A. C. Oberlin and W. D. Christman are drilling for coal on Wm. Christman's farm. They have excellent prospects.

John S. Dornhecker, of this place, and Miss Annie Andorm, of Navarre, were married at Navarre, Decoration day.

Harvey Stoner is back from Tiffin, where he has been attending college the past year. He will return in September.

Pattinson & Smith found over four feet of coal on Jacob Lutz's last Saturday. They are now drilling another hole on the same territory.

Another elocutionary contest for a silver medal, will be held at the Lutheran church, this Saturday evening, June 9, 1888. Contestants will participate. Music will be furnished by Newman's quartette and orchestra.

The trustees of Tuscarawas township have ordered a special election on June 25, to determine whether this township will have saloons or not. A large vote is expected. All should avail themselves of the privilege of voting on this question. The election will be held at W. Brookfield, E. Greenville, Pigeon Run and Stands'.

WAIFS FROM WESTERN STARK.

Mrs. Jacob Weisgarber has been quite ill the past few weeks.

Mr. B. C. Shilling, of Canton, visited over Sunday with his parents.

Mr. J. Weisgarber, of North Lawrence, spent Sunday at his parental home.

The directors of Stands' school district have perfected plans for holding a festival on the school grounds on Saturday evening, June 16.

Miss Jennie Cully, who has been attending school the past winter to further her already proficient musical education, is home for the summer.

Shanklin & Co. removed their mill this week from East Greenville to the vicinity of West Lebanon, where they expect to saw out several large contracts.

Road making is completed, and what a pleasure, too, to know that travelers will not be disturbed by breaking up the public highways for another year to come. We are of the opinion that our present system of road making is pernicious and void of much benefit.

ELTON.

A festival at Stands' in the near future.

Mr. Sam Warwick spent Sunday with friends at Orrville.

Misses Breckel and Suter attended the service at McFarren's Sunday.

Rev. Beck and wife are in Wooster this week visiting his aged mother.

Several families in Elton are moving to Brookfield to work in the new mine.

A concert at Snake Hollow next Saturday night. The music will be of an unusually high order.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Boughman are attending the M. E. Wooster district conference at Doylestown.

Mrs. America Klingel has been visiting her friends at this place and West Lebanon for the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Mart Hollinger, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hall, and Mr. John Weber spent Sunday at Mr. Hollinger's.

A magic lantern exhibition at Goat Hill, Saturday night. The man in charge was certainly deserving of a better attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Ickes and Mr. and Mrs. Minic spent a day at the home of Mr. Sam Baughman. The latter are recently from San Jose, Cal., and have many interesting facts to tell about that distant sunny State.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by H. A. Trump, Abstractor of Titles, for Tax Inland.

J. J. Trump to J. H. Werner, 145 acres Canton township, \$50,750.

G. Shearer to J. Bowman, 5.61 acres in Canton township, \$500.

S. Miller to M. Karcher, 2 acres in Canton township, \$475.

J. H. Weger to A. Lippert, No. 459 61 Crystal Park, \$575.

J. H. Werner to J. A. Trump, No. 475-6 Crystal Park, \$725.

D. Smith to J. W. Walser, No. 2, 19 and 36 S. L. and W. addition, \$1,850.

D. Smith to C. F. Leiblin, No. 3, 34 and 35 S. L. and W. addition, \$1,850.

C. L. McLain to J. A. Shoemaker, No. 960 Massillon, \$2,500.

L. Shepley to J. Wagner, part of No. 303 Massillon, \$500.

H. C. Boyer to Z. T. Baltzy No. 1056-7 Massillon, \$800.

Geo. Yost to J. F. T. Yost, No. 1500 Massillon, \$1,000.

H. Savage to S. Miller, part of No. 506 Massillon, \$5,500.

J. G. Warwick to J. G. Hissong, part of No. 89 Massillon, \$1,000.

Geo. Seifert to J. Kramer, part of No. 1445 Massillon, \$650.

D. W. Kennedy to F. A. Brown, No. 36 Massillon, \$1,500.

E. Hering to L. Wagner, lot in Massillon, \$500.

J. Woods to Alliance Bk. Co., No. 5 Rudy's addition to Alliance, \$700.

F. Bauch to I. G. Tolerton, No. 526 7 8 T. L. & Co.'s addition to Alliance, \$1,000.

M. Teeter to F. J. & S. A. Poto, No. 734-5 T. L. & Co.'s addition to Alliance, \$3600.

R. R. Reynolds to M. Laughlin, No. 130 Webb's addition to Alliance, \$451.

J. Cleland et al to M. A. Mossholder, No. 80-1 Hester's addition to Alliance, \$1,900.

Sheriff to E. Foltz, 160 acres in Jackson township, \$7,625.

J. Heckman et al to S. Heckman, 193-31 acres in Pike township, \$11,000.

J. F. Perdu, ex'r to J. C. Fass, part of No. 18 in Minerva, \$1,200.

J. Wearster to B. H. Walter, north half of 16 Marlboro, \$2,100.

Sheriff to C. M. Smith, 175 acres in Tuscarawas township, \$1,175.

J. S. & M. A. Haident to W. B. Smith, 11 acres in Lexington township, \$660.

W. P. Faulk to C. Long, 10.25 acres in Sandy township, \$6,563.

J. Thompson et al to J. Thompson, 112.64 acres in Sandy township, \$6,523.

Sheriff to J. Klein, 114 acres in Ninshillen township, \$3,200.

R. Favier to P. J. and M. Bardin, 35 acres in Ninshillen township, \$3,200.

S. Kemk to A. H. White, 5.59 acres in Lake township, \$1,450.

M. D. Ream to J. G. Schutzenholm, 50 acres in Lake township, \$2,225.

Also seventeen properties in Canton, aggregating in value \$33,093.

GREED OF JOHN BULL

This Greed England Is Encroaching on Mexican Territory.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 4.—Much attention is to be given by the Mexican press to reports that are coming from the state of Yucatan with regard to the encroachments of the English on Mexican territory in that portion of the republic. It is asserted that notes have been recently interchanged on this subject between the Mexican government and the British legation.

The points made by the former are—first, that the English, not content with occupying a portion of the Mexican territory to which they have no legal or historical right, have recently crossed what were tacitly regarded as limits to that territory; second, that they have persistently supplied the wild, unsubdued Indians, in those regions with arms and ammunition to carry on the war against the Mexican government.

The portion of the territory alluded to is that known as British Honduras. Los Naticas, an independent Liberal organ, calls upon the government to protect the integrity of the national territory against the aggressive ambition of the English, and prophesies that unless Mexico takes timely action, the rich and flourishing state of Yucatan will be absorbed by Great Britain.

The Mask Is Torn Away.

There is no longer any pretense in any quarter, so far as we can ascertain, that Mr. Cleveland is a civil service reformer. The masquerade is over. It is no transient injury that the reform has received from this paltering and final betrayal on the part of its former friends. But it is a great thing that the reign of cant and hypocrisy is ended and that the party which has accomplished practically all that has ever been accomplished for civil service reform can at last meet face to face, and under circumstances which will not permit the issue to be obscured, the party of the spoils.—Boston Advertiser

Nothing but Words.

After all the fine words about reform and non-partisanship we find the civil service today administered by Democrats for the promotion of party ends. Under President Arthur, with all his instincts as a trained politician, and with no such pledges as those of his successor, there was not as much political activity on the part of the officeholders to further his ambition to remain in office as there is today on behalf of President Cleveland.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

Mr. Scott's Campaign Contribution.

Congressman Scott, of Pennsylvania, is not much of an orator, but he is so well pleased with his last free trade speech that he has given the public printer an order for 400,000 copies of it in pamphlet form, and has given notice that each Democratic member of the house can have 1,500 and each Democratic senator 3,000 for distribution. It costs him \$3,000, but he can make that up by issuing a few more store orders to his underpaid coal miners.—Indianapolis Journal

Truth at Last.

The New Orleans Pelican says that "Louisiana is a state in which free speech, free elections and a fair count are unknown." This is testimony right from headquarters, and it agrees with the record.—Detroit Tribune

The Perfection Point.

No Harvard medical student is declared "up" in his perfect until he can cut off a leg without drawing a drop of blood. The man who owns the leg must also wake up as from a sweet slumber, and so far forget himself as to try and scratch the missing member.—Detroit Free Press

A Surprising Phenomenon

As L. R. Harris, teacher of district No. 3, Perry township, Stark county, O., repaired to the school house as usual, intending to close his spring term of school on Friday, June 1, he rather mistrusted something more than ordinary, but called the school at the usual hour. Shortly after he heard the sound of a buggy, and in a moment, to his surprise, the door opened, and in walked upwards of one hundred people, including the householders and their families and some of their best friends from Massillon and Canton, all heavy laden. The teacher, in a few appropriate remarks, bade them welcome, and concluding from the looks of their baskets that he was hungry, dismissed for noon. Then arranging three tables lengthwise across the school room, the ladies spread a dinner that a king might enjoy. On repairing to the yard they found a Massillon photographer fully equipped for his business, who photographed the whole group. Afterward the teacher called them into the school room and distributed some cards among the scholars. After a pleasant afternoon, the teacher, in a few appropriate remarks, thanked all for the honor bestowed upon him and hoped that they might experience similar occasions in the future, which, no doubt, they may, for he is employed for another term, making his fourth term at this place.

OBSERVER.

To Dog Poisoners.

For the benefit of those individuals who think themselves especially called upon to exterminate the canine population simply because the park commissioners are laudably desirous to keep the parks free of them, this law is published:

Whoever maliciously administers poison, of any sort whatever, to any animal the property of another, with intent to injure or destroy such animal, shall be fined not more than two hundred nor less than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

Whoever leaves or deposits any poison, or any substance containing poison, in any common street, alley or lane, or thoroughfare of any kind, or any yard or inclosure other than the yard or inclosure occupied by such person, shall be fined not more than fifty nor less than five dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty nor less than five days, or both, and shall be liable to the person injured for all damages sustained thereby.

A Young Girl's Grief.

At seeing her charms of face and form departing, and her health imperiled by functional irregularities, at her critical period of life, was turned to joy and gratitude after a brief self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It purified and enriched her blood, gave a healthy activity to the kidneys, stomach, bowels and other organs, and her return to robust health speedily followed. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Bingling Noises.

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood. If you suffer from catarrh, try Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Dissolution Sale.

The partnership heretofore existing between W. H. McCall and A. V. Baxter, under the firm name of W. H. McCall & Co. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Ed. S. Craig.
Massillon Ohio, June 1, 1888.

Paine's Celery Compound

For The NERVOUS
The DEBILITATED
The AGED.

BARGAINS. C. F. VON KANEL,
THE JEWELER,
NO. 5 - - - W. MAIN STREET.
HAS RECEIVED A LARGE LINE OF
Rogers & Bros. and Reed & Barton's Knives, Spoons, Forks, Napkin Rings, Pepper Bottles, Ladles, etc.
At Von Kanel's. Take advantage of the NEW STOCK. Don't Forget the place, No. 5 W. Main St.

Probable Murder.
BOSTON, June 6.—The body of John Newman, driver of one of the city teams in Chelsea, was found near Chelsea bridge in Charlestown, on Sunday last. An autopsy was held to-day revealing a fracture of the skull. It is believed he was murdered.

The Ohio Mound.
NEW YORK, June 6.—The afternoon session of the congress of anthropology was mainly consumed by the reading of a paper on "The Problem of the Ohio Mounds," by Professor Cyrus Thompson, of the Smithsonian Institute.

Pension Bill Reported Favorably.
WASHINGTON, June 6.—Senator Quay, from the committee on pensions, has favorably reported the bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who were confined in Confederate prisons.

Old Enough to Know Better.
RICHMOND, Va., June 6.—Col. S. B. George, aged sixty years, superintendent of Joe Davis' shoe factory, committed suicide by shooting.

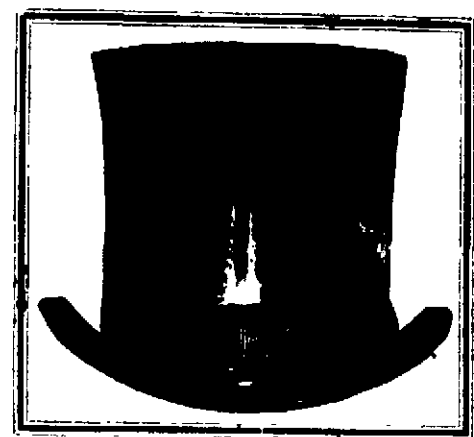
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Wool, Fur and Cloth Covered
PLUG HATS.
Picture of any candidate inside.
ORDER NOW.
Walter Buhl & Co.
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A NERVE TONIC.
Celery and Coca, the prominent ingredients, are the best and safest Nerve Tonics. It strengthens and quiets the nervous system, curing Nervous Weakness, Bysteria, Sleeplessness, &c.
AN ALTERNATIVE.
It drives out the poisonous humors of the blood purifying and enriching it, and so overcoming those diseases resulting from impure or impoverished blood.
A LAXATIVE.
Acting mildly but surely on the bowels, it cures habitual constipation, and promotes a regular habit. It strengthens the stomach, and aids digestion.
DIURETIC.
In its composition the best and most active diuretics of the Materia Medica are combined scientifically with other effective remedies for diseases of the kidneys. It can be relied on to give quick relief and speedy cure.
Hundreds of testimonials have been received from persons who have used this remedy with remarkable benefit. Send for circulars, giving full particulars.
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KNOX AND YOUNMAN'S.



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" " Quarter Pound 5 Cents
This Baking Powder is sold strictly upon its MERITS without scheme or lottery.

WARNING!
To persons stealing Flowers and Plants from Massillon Cemetery.
The full extent of the law will be exercised upon any person found committing these depredations.
P. G. ALBRIGHT.
The Black Diamond Prepared Roofing is thoroughly durable, does not run in Summer nor crack in Winter. It is water, rust and fire proof, and adapted to all climates. It can be laid over old shingles on either flat or steep roofs. It costs less than either tin, iron or shingles. It can be laid by any one.
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70 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O. or 29 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

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MASSILLON WAS A HOWLING WILDERNESS!
But this modern city, with its various advantages, enables me to sell
Wagons, Carriages, Carts, Buckboards,
and in fact every kind of vehicle used, cheaper than any other dealer in the county. Call and see and convince yourself.
GEORGE L. MORSE,
Removed to 41 Erie Street, Massillon, Ohio.